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For the information of the Bureau, both Lopez Galeano and Davidson Morales have advised that they feel that the Carter administration failed the Nicaraguan government under Anastacio Somoza, and that this occurred through the use of the CIA, which they feel did everything it could to frustrate the efforts of the anti-Sandinistas. They totally mistrust the CIA, but feel that the Reagan administration may be more responsive to their needs and efforts to bring down the Sandinista government which is being supported by the Soviet Union through third countries.

San Antonio is conducting no further investigation in captioned matter with the exception of maintaining contact with Lopez Galeano and Davidson Morales, inasmuch as they have expressed a willingness to provide the FBI with any intelligence information received by them from their sources in Nicaragua and other areas of Central America.





U.S. Depa nent of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas December 14, 1981

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

NICARAGUA

All markings, notations, and items of information contained in this document are classified secret unless otherwise noted.

On November 17, 1981, a confidential source, with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability, but who is in a position to know, advised he is a former sergeant in the National Guard under the Anastacio Somoza government in Nicaraqua. On the same date, a second confidential source with whom insufficient contact has been had to establish reliability, but who is also in a position to know, advised he is a former captain of the Nicaraguan National Guard, also under Somoza. Both are now members of the La Union Nicaraguense Anti-Comunista Celula 'Indio Diriangen'", Post Office Box 451, Alhambra, California, 91802, telephone number (213) 284-4759. Both are in the United States legally

and both reside in a city in South Texas. (5)

The second confidential source characterized the "La Union Nicaraquense Anti-Comunista (UNAC) as an anticommunist organization whose purpose is to maintain Nicaraguan exiles organized in an effort to return to Nicaragua for the purpose of overthrowing the current Sandinista government; this is done through the "La Legion 15 de Septiembre" (the 5th of September Legion) which is a political organization Yof Nicaraguan exiles for the liberation of Nicaragua, but which allegedly conducts no political activities in the United States other than to maintain contact with their sources in Nicaragua for current information regarding the

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situation and political climate in Nicaragua. (3)

Declassification This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions

of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-222 - 2360X ENCLOSURE

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

The second confidential source explained that the current Sandinista government in Nigaraqua has as its purpose to establish a communist government as indicated by a recent declaration by Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaragua's Minister of Defense, that the Sandinista revolution is based on Marxist-Leninist principles. The same source stated that Central America was a united area up until 1936, when it was broken up into what it is today. However, the idea of Central America one day being reunited still prevails in the minds of the people. He added that the ultimate goal of the Sandinista government, with the aid of the Soviet Union and their political connection with other countries in the Eastern and Western World, is to create a united socialist republic of Central America. He described the communist as very patient people who will wait for many years until they have created the right situation to take the appropriate actions to meet their end. As an example of this, the second confidential source pointed to the Catholic Church in Nicaragua which has been infiltrated by the communist and the church now serves as a vehicle for the Sandinistas.

On November 23, 1981, the first confidential source advised the following information:

At an area called "La Tronquera", located just northwest of Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, and just south of the "Rio Coco" (Coco River), which is the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua, there has been detected by sources of the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" an international training base hidden in the deep jungle. The base has over 20,000 men from different nationalities: guerrillas from Guatemala, members of the GRPA and the EGP of the Farabundo Martez. Front and the Frente Unico Gerrillero de El Salvador" and the International Brigades for the Liberation of Puerto Rico made up of guerrillas from Panama, Mexico, and Honduras. This base sent, on September, 1981, 2,500 guerrillas to Guatemala who were under the command of Libyan and Cuban officials. It was these terrorists who perpetrated all the capital of Guatemala and in the Quiche Solola and Escuintla zones of Guatemala.

All the equipment necessary for these groups in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras comes in to Puerto Cabezas, located on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, in Cuban vessels and Antonov Russian aircraft. These landings occur day and night with supplies for the ramps and missles of long and short range, which are being installed in the above-mentioned base of the "Fuerza Aerea de Nicaragua"

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

[[FAN]] at Puerto Cabezas which was modernized and expanded after the fall of Anastacio Somoza]

The same sources have advised that there are more than 50 Russian and Cuban technicians working day and night. These zones are off limits to the inhabitants of the area, the Mesquito Indians, but some of these indians have been trained by the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" and have been infiltrated into areas near the missle base and the international training base at "La Tronquera".

In January, 1980, all the population of the region from Kukra Hill to the Karawala zone which takes in all the "Laguna de Perlas" zone was evacuated and made off limits to everyone except certain people. During March and April, 1980, large Cuban vessels began arriving, one a day, in Nicaragua at Blue Fields, located in the southern Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. This port is located just south of the above-mentioned restricted area. These vessels carried large crates which were taken to Raitpura, which is the entrance to "Laguna de Perlas". This entrance at Raitpura was dragged and widened during the Somoza regime in order to allow entrance to large vessels which were taking out agricultural products out of Nicaragua.

In March, 1981, a submarine of unknown origin, presumed to be arriving from Cuba, came to "Laguna de Perlas" through Raitpura. The submarine did not appear to be diesel powered according to the fisherman who live at Monkey Point, Nicaragua. They informed the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" that these submarines were silent running and left no oil spots on the water; the vessel left after March 30, 1981, in the same manner it had arrived.

During the month of May, 1981, a lot of activity of foreign personnel was seen in the "Laguna de Perlas" area and Cuban vessels arrived with different machinery to the port of Blue Fields and would leave loaded with Nicaraguan lumber.

On July 18, 1981, two submarines of the silent type were observed arriving at Raitpura and these two vessels were being escorted by two Sandinista aircraft. Several reflective objects, apparently submarines, were seen leaving "Laguna de Perlas" during October, 1981.

Cuban brigade soldiers and Sandinista militiamen have been observed leaving their fort at the City of Leon near Puerto Somoza, which is about a 45 minute drive and located south of Managua, Nicaragua, on the Pacific coast. At 11:00 pm, exact date unknown, these soldiers were taken in personnel carriers to two submarines located one kilometer from the coast. On November 2, 1981, it was learned that two submarines landed guerrillas at the coasts near Golfito in El Salvador, located on the southeast Pacific coast. "Legion 15 de Septiembre" sources have advised that young militiamen, averaging 16 years of age, are being trained by Cubans and have established themselves in Leon, Nicaraqua. The training is being conducted in the outskirts of Apanas Lake near Jinotega, Nicaragua, and they are then sent to the length of the border between Honduras and Nicaragua and they travel on the Coco River looking for "Legion 15 de Septiembre" The Cuban trainers are also in charge of the cities of Matagalpa and have political and military dominion over all the Segovias zone.

On October 12, 1981, 80 pilots flying Russian made Mig-2ls and operators of T-54 and T-55 tanks began training. Some of the young militiamen of the Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSIN) were sent to Russia after the Sandinista take over and returned to operate the abovementioned equipment. The Soviet tanks are hidden inside the religious schools in the cities of Jinoteca and Diriamba and inside the hangars of the Sandino Airport. In the cities of Matagalpa, Jinoteca, Rivas, Somoto, Ocotal, Leon, Masaya, and Granada, there are approximately seven units in each city under the department head of each of the cities.

Some Sandinista soldiers recently captured by members of the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" near Nicaragua and Honduras border, confessed during interrogation that both Cuba and Russia will not abandon the plan of revolution and fight in Central America which will result in uniting Central America under the Russian flag, and will convert these states into the Central American sociolist states. The plan is long range according to them, and it includes the liberation of Puerto Rico, and taking the Panama Canal zone by the Panamanian people themselves who are even now preparing themselves for the fight. The plan also includes the expulsion of American troops from Guantanamo by forcing violent action on the part of the American troops stationed here by storming the base by Cubans, few of which would be armed.

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FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

On November 27, 1981, the second confidential source advised that the Soviet Union has kept a low profile in its involvement in Central America, however, he stated that information collected by sources of the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" indicates that the Sandinista government, between 1980, and 1981, has received \$1,200,000,000.00 from several world governments or private organizations in several countries. They include Mexico, which has provided free oil, money, and political support, West Germany, Spain, France, Holland, Belguim, Denmark, Sweeden, Canada, and the United States. Eastern countries have also provided some of the money and they include Libya and the Palestine Libertation Army (PLO). He stated that the Sandinista government received \$100,000,000.00 from Libya as payment on a land lease of a large area on the east or Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. The land was allegedly to be used for an agricultural product; however, sources of the "Legion 15 de Septiembre" claimed the area is being used for military purposes. The second confidential source further advised that the Sandinista movement in Nicaragua has, and continues to have, close ties and contact with the following revolutionary groups or movements:

NAME OF GROUP

Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN)

COUNTRY

GROUP LEADERS

Collective leader-

Nicaragua

ship made of nine
ment (First Name
Upknown) (FNU)
Ortega Saavedra;
(FNU) Ortega Saavedra,
(brother of the first
Ortega Saavedra);
(FNU) Diradol Dopez
(Mexican communist);
Tomas borjes Martinez
(Minister of the
Interior MININT);
(FNU) Carrion Cruz
(Vice Minister of
Defense);

NICARAGUA

Weelock (Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform); Henry Ruiz (Minister of Central Planning) (Names of the other two leaders of the FSLN unknown by source)

inchoneros. (Macheteros)

Honduras

Arturo Revna (Dean of the National University of Honduras) (Reyna shot in 1963 during attempted coop and taken to Cuba for six months and recovered in hospital there.)

rente Morazanistas Liberacion. Nacional (Group was born after Sandinista overthrow of Somoza)

Honduras

Partido Comunista de Costa Rica (Has had several names and has clandestine groups)

Costa Rica

Krente Faragundo Marti (Named after a Salvadorian communist. and as a section of the Communist Party of El Salvador)

El Salvador

as Comandant

"Marcial'

Communist Party of Guatemala

Guatemal

ommunist Party of Panama

Panama

It is a loose group of left wing individual's led by Hugo spadafora, former health minister for the Torrijos government

9 Group (They are basically the same thing as the Sandinistas because of their close ties)

Columbia_

(sure shot)

Tarulanda

uerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Columbianas (FARC)

Columbia

Venezuela

uerzas Armada Revolicionarias_

Ecuador (Weapons were shipped to Sandinistas and Guatemala through aid of Ecuadorian government)

Government of

Bandera Roja

Venezuel<u>a</u>

Ecuador

Communist Party of Peru_(Sandinistas had a lot of Peruian members, even in the inner circles. Sandinistas have travelled to Peru, including travel by nuns and priests of the Catholic church.) Peru

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

Government of Chile (Chile had influence in development of leftist groups in Nicaragua and continue to have very close ties)

Chile

Movimiento Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR) (Several Chilean individuals hold administrative security positions in Nicaragua)

Chile

Montoneros

Argentina

fiercito Revolucionario

Argentina

(Ambassador in Nicaragua has quisidiplomatic status)

(Leaders have Yugoslavian names for reasons unknown) (FNU Firmenich

(Leaders are intellectuals and well trained.) (Prisoners were let out of the prisons when Peron returned to power in Argentina. Isabelita Peron was backed up by false "Peronistas") (Mocoron Army Camp, Managua has an international training brigade manned by Argentinians, known to be there during ' late 1979, or early 1980s)

SECPET

8

Pupamaros (About 100 of them left)

Paraguay

(One of them allegedly planned take over of national palace in Managua, Nicaragua, on September, 1978, where 3,500 people were taken hostage.)

Communist Party of Urusuay Very cooperative with the Sandinistas. They provided intelligence operation which led to the murder of Anastacio Somoza. They operate clandestinely due to the police state in Uruguay)

Uruquay

Communist Party of Brazil

Brazil

communist Party of Bolivia

Bolivia

Guiana Government

Guiana

(Guiana has opened diplomatic relations with the Sandinistas as of November 26, 1981.)

Macheteros (Trained by the Sandinistas)

Puerto Rico

The second confidential source also advised that there are extremely close ties between the Sandinistas and the government of Fidel Castro $\overline{\text{(S)}}$

The second confidential source added that it has become apparent that Bulgaria, under the direction of the Soviet Union, has taken Nicaragua under its wing. The Bulgarians have provided training for 65 Nicaraguan pilots and training of maintenance technicians who maintain the aircraft in Nicaragua. The source claims that these same pilots received some

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

training in Cuba and some at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas

He further advised that diplomatic recognition has been extended by Nicaragua to the PLO and that the PLO has an ambassador in the capital city of Managua, Nicaragua. He stated that the Sandinistas have had a long history of cooperation with South Temen; he explained that when the terrorists and Leilak Khalede attempted to hijack an airplane in England, in approximately 1973, one of the hijackers killed was a Nicaraguan Sandinista

The second confidential source further advised that the Nicaraguan network" also known as the Washington Office of Latin America (WOLA), is a communist agent of influence in the United States, and that this organization had a lot to do with the war in Nicaragua. The source explained it was the WOLA who was responsible, under the indirect direction of the Soviet Union and the direct direction of the government of Cuba, for making a hero, through the use of the world news media, of Pedro Joaquin Chamarro, the former publisher of the Nicaraguan newspaper "La Prensa". Chamarro was always Anastacio Somoza's political enemy and was backed by the traditional opposition to Somoza, however, their opposition was always "played by the rules", and was strictly political. The WOLA, and the Cuban government, however, made a hero of Chamarro by first building him up as a man of letters, and then had Chamarro killed on January 10, 1978. The death was immediately blamed on the Somoza government. The second confidential source claims that it was obvious that the death of Chamarro was set up because he, the source, saw a group of Sandinistas handing out weapons to the citizens of Nicaragua in the streets of Managua, just 20 minutes after Chamarro had been shot at the residence of Dr. Pedro Ramos. The source claims the Sandinistas knew of the assassination before it actually occurred and were ready to hand out weapons to the citizens right after it occurred. The source claims to have fired at the Sandinistas handing out the weapons. This assassination, the source claims, started the civil war in Nicaragua.

On December 1, 1981, the second confidential source advised that he has heard the news releases concerning the alleged plot by the Libyan government to assassinate the President of the United States and other top officials. He stated that in his opinion, he believed the allegations to be true, however, the source stated that he believes that if the assassination plots are to be carried out, they would be

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

carried out by individuals who are not Libyans. The source explained that he believes that the hit groups would have to be made of individuals from other countries, but would have to be made of individuals from countries who could logically claim to have something against the President of the United States. The confidential source suggested that such a hit group, or groups, could come from an area like El Salvador, where there is currently a lot of anti-American sentiment (5)